Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe.

No. XXX. VOYAGE UP THE COAST OF NORWAY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

STEAMER " NORDKAP," among the ? Lopoden Islands, July 21, 1857 Our first view of Drontheim (or Trondhiem, as it should properly be written,) was from the top of the hill behind the town, at the termination of six miles of execrable road, and perhaps the relief springing from that circumstance hightened the agreeable impression which the scene made upon our minds. Below us, at the bottom of a crescentshaped bay, lay Drontheim-a mass of dark red, yellow and brown buildings, with the gray cathedral in the rear. The rich, well-cultivated valley of the Nid stretched behind it, on our right, past the Lierfoss, whose column of foam was visible three miles away, until the hills, rising more high and bleak behind each other, completely enclosed it. The rock-fortress of Munkholm, in front of the city. breke the smooth surface of the flord, whose further shores, dim with passing showers, swept away to the north-east, biding the termination of this great sea-arm, which is some fifty mi'es distant. The panorama was certainly on a grand scale, and preented very diversified and picturesque features, but I can by no means agree with Dr. Clarke, who compares it to the Bay of Naples. Not only the rich colors of the Mediterranean are wanting, but those harmonic sweeps and curves of the Italian shores and hills have nothing in common with these rude, ragged, weather-beaten, defiant forms.

Descending the hill between rows of neat country-houses, we passed a diminutive fortification, and entered the city. The streets are remarkably wide and roughly paved, crossing each other at right angles, with a Philadelphian regularity. The houses are all two stories high, and raised upon ample foundations, so that the doors are approached by flights of steps-probably on account of the deep snows during the Winter. They are almost exclucively of wood, solid logs covered with neat clapboards, but a recent law forbids the erection of any more wooden houses, and in the course of time the town like Christiania will lose all that is neculiar and characteristic in its architecture. A cleaner place can scarcely be found, and I also noticed, what is quite rare in the North, large square fountains, or wells, at the intersection of all the principal streets. The impression which Drontheim makes upon the stranger is therefore a cheerful and genial one. Small and unpretending as it is, it is full of pictures; the dark-blue Fiord closes the vista of half its streets; hills of gray rock, draped with the greenest turf, overlook it on either side, and the beautiful valley of the Nid, one of the loveliest nocks of Norway, lies in its rear.

We drove to the Hotel de Belle Vue, one of the two little carayanserais of which the town boasts. and were fortunate in securing the two vacant rooms. The hotel business in Norway is far behind that of any other country, except in regard to charges, wherein it is far in advance. Considering what one gets for his money, this is the most expensive country in the world, for foreigners. Except where the rates are fixed by law, as in posting, the natives pay much less; and here is an instance of double-dealing which does not harmonize with the renowned honesty of the Norwegians. At the Belle Vue, we were furnished with three very meager meals a day, at the rate of two dollars and a half. The attendance was performed by two boys of fourteen or fifteen, whose services, as may be supposed, were quite inadequate to the wants of near twenty persons. The whole business of the establishment devolved on these two fellows, the landlady, though good-bumored and corpulent, as was meet, knowing nothing about the business, and, on the whole, it was a wonder that matters were not orse. It is singular that in a pastoral country like this, one gets nothing but rancid butter, and generally sour cream, where both should be of the finest quality. Nature is sparing of her gifts, to be sure; but what she does furnish is of the best, as it comes from her hand. Of course, one does not look for much culinary skill, and is therefore not disappointed, but the dairy is the primitive domestic art so backward a state. However, I shall not growl now, as I did not in Drontheim, for there was a smart boy in the Post-Office, who had stowed away in one corner and kept safely for me a quantity of letters and newspapers, and the two days we spent

there were mostly devoted to transatlantic interests. My friend, who had no such interests, applied himself to seeing the place, which he accomplished, with praiseworthy industry, in one day. He walked out to the falls of the Nid, three miles up the valley, and was charmed with them. He then entered the venerable Cathedral, where he had the satisfaction of seeing a Protestant clergyman perform high mass in a scarlet surplice, with a gold cross on his back. The State Church of Norway, which, like that of Sweden, is Lutheran of a very antiquated type, not only preserves this ritual, but also the form of confession (in a general way, I believe, and without reference to particular sins,) and of absobution. Of course, it is violently dogmatic and illiberal, and there is little vital religious activity in the whole country. Until within a very few years, no other sects were tolerated, and even yet there is simply freedom of conscience, but not equal political rights, for those of other denominations. This concession has perhaps saved the Church from becoming a venerable fossil, yet one still finds persons who pegret that it should have been made, not knowing that all Truth, to retain its temper, must be whetted against an opposing blade. According to the new Constitution of Norway, the King must be crowned in the Cathedral of Drontheim. Bernadotte received the proper consecration, but Osear, though King of Norway, has not yet seen fit to accept it. The other day, I heard a Norwegian exclaim, with a sort of jealous satisfaction: "Oscar calls himself King of Norway, but he is a king without a crown!" I cannot see, however, that this fact lessens his authority as sovereign, in the least.

There is a weekly line of steamers, established by the Shorthing (Legislative Assembly), to Hammerfest, and around the North Cape. The "Nordkap," the largest and best of these boats, was to leave on Saturday evening, the 18th, and we lost no time in securing berths, as another week would have made it too late for the perpetual sunshine of the Northern Summer. Here, again, one is introduced to a knowledge of customs and regulations, unknown chewhere. The ticket merely secures you a place en board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a restaurateur on board, according to fixed rates; the former depends on the will of the captain, who can stow you where he chooses. On the Nordkap, the stateoms were already occupied, and there remained a ingle small saloon containing light berths. Here we did very well so long as there were only English and American occupants, who at once voted to have the shylight kept open, but, since two Norwegians

have been added to our company, we live in a state of perpetual warfare, the latter sharing the national dread of fresh air. And yet one of them is a Profeesor from the University of Christiania, and the other a physician who has charge of the Hospital in Bergen! With this exception, we have every reaern to be satisfied with the versel. She is very staunch and steady going, with a spacious, airy saloon on deck; no captain could be more kind and gentlemenly, and there is quite as much barmony among the passengers as could reasonably be expected. Our party consists of five Americans, three English, two Germans and one Frenchman (M. Gay, Membre de l'Academie), beside a variety of Norwegians, from all parts of the country. The latter resemble the English in a certain shyness and reserve toward us foreigners, but, unlike the former, are quite genial and communicative among themselves. Captain Rüs speaks English, French and German with much fluency, and most of the Norwegians are acquainted with one or the other

of these languages.

Leaving our carrioles and part of our baggage behind us, we rowed out to the steamer in a heavy shower. The sun was struggling with dark gray rainclouds all the evening, and, just as we hove anchor, threw a splendid triump hal iris across the bay, completely spanning the town, which, with the sheltering hills, glimmered in the rosy mist floating within the bow. Inclosed by such a dazzling frame, the picture of Drontheim shone with a magical luster, like a vision of Asguard, beckoning to us from the tempestuous seas. But we were bound for the North, the barriers of Niffhem, the land of fog and sleet, and we disregarded the celestial token, though a second perfect rainbow overarched the first, and the two drew their curves ever hill and fortress and the bosom of the rainy fiord, until they almost touched our vessel on either side. In spite of the rain, we remained on deck until a late hour, enjoying the bold scenery of the outer fiord-here, precipitous woody shores, gashed with sudden ravines; there, jet black, rocky peaks, resembling the porphyry hills of the African deserts; and now and nd then, encircling the sheltered coves, soft, green fields glowing with the misty light, and the purple outlines of snow-streaked mountains in the dis-

The morning was still dark and rainy. We were at first running between mountain-islands of bare rock and the iron coast of the mainland, after which came a stretch of open sea for two hours. and at noon we reached Björö, near the mouth of the Namsen Fiord. Here there were half a dozen red houses on a bright green slope, with a windmill out of gear crowning the rocky bill in the rear. The sky gradually cleared as we entered the Namsen Fiord, which charmed us with the wildness and nakedness of its shores, studded with little nooks and corners of tillage, which sparkled like cases of tropical greenness, in such a rough setting. Precipiees of dark-red rock, streaked with formy lines of water from the snows melting upon their crests, frowned over the narrow channels between the islands, and through their gaps and gorges we caught sight of the loftier ranges in land. Namsos, at the head of the fiord, is a redroofed town of a few hundred inhabitants, with a pleasant background of barley-fields and birchen groves. The Namsen valley, behind it, is one of the richest in this part of Norway, and is a great resort of English salmon-fishers. There was a vessel of two hundred tuns on the stocks, and a few ceasting craft lying at anchor.

We had a beautiful afternoon voyage out at another arm of the fiord, and again entered the labyrinth of islands fringing the coast. Already, the days had perceptibly lengthened, and the increased coldness of the air at night indicated our approach to the Arctic Circle. I was surprised at the amount of business done at the little stations where we touched. Few of these contained a dozen houses, yet the quantity of passengers and freight which we discharged and tock on board, at each, could only be explained by the fact that these stations are generally outlets for a tolerably large population, bidden in the valleys and fiords behind, which the steamer does not visit. Bleak and desolate as the coast appears, the back country has its fortile districts—its pasture-ground, its corn-land and forests, of which the voyager sees nothing, and thus might be led to form very erroneous conclusions. Before we had been twenty-four hours out from Drontheim, there was a marked change in the appearance of the people we took on board. Not even in the neighborhood of Christiania or in the rich Guldbrandedal have we found the inhabitants so well-dressed, so prosperous (judging from outward signs, merely), or so intellegent. They are in every respect more agreeable and promising specimens of humanity than their brothers of Southern Norway. Botwithstanding the dark and savage scenery amid which their lot is

Toward midnight, we approached the rock of Torghatten, rising 1,200 feet high, in the shape of a tall-crowned, battered "wide-awake," above the low, rocky isles and reefs which surround it. This rock is famous for a natural tunnel, passing directly through its heart—the path of an arrow which the Giant Horseman (of whom I shall speak presently) shot at a disdainful maiden, equally colossal, in the old mythological times, when Odin got drunk nightly in Valhalla. We were all on the look-out for this tunnel, which, according to Murray, is large enough for a ship to sail through-if it were not some six hundred feet above the sea-level. We had almost passed the rock and nothing of the kind could be seen; but Capt. Rüs, who was on deck, encouraged us to have a little patience, changed the steamer's course, and presently we saw a dark cavern yawning in the face of a precipice on the northern side. It was now midnight, but a sunset light tinged the northern sky, and Torghatten yet stood in twilight. "Shall we see through it?" was the question; but while we were discussing the chances, a faint star sparkled in the midst of the cavernous gloom. "You see it because you imagine it," cried some; yet, no, it was steadfast, and grew broad and bright, until even the most skeptical recognized the pale midnight sky at the

bottom of the gigantic arch. My friend aroused me at five in the morning to see the Seven Sisters—seven majestic peaks, 4,000 feet high, and seated closely side by side, with their feet in the sea. They all wore nightcaps of gray fog, and had a sullen and sleepy air. I imagined they snored, but it was a damp wind driving over the rocks. They were Northern beauties, hardfeatured and large-boned, and I would not give a graceful Southern hill, like Monte Albano or the Paphian Olympus, for the whole of them. So I turned in again, and did not awake until the sun had dried the decks, and the split, twisted and contorted forms of the islands gave promise of those remarkable figures which mark the position of the Arctic Circle. There was already a wenderful change in the scenery. The islands were high and broken, rising like towers and pyramids from the

water, and grouped together in the most fantastic confusion. Between their jagged pinnacies, and through their sheer walls of naked rock, we could trace the same formation among the hills of the mainland, while in the rear, white against the sky, stretched the snowy table-land which forms a commen summit for all. One is bewildered in the attempt to describe such scenery. There is no central figure, no prevailing character, no sharp contrasts, which may serve as a guide whereby to reach the imagination of the reader. At is confused, disordered, chaotic. One begins to understand the old Norse myth of these stones being thrown by the devil in a vain attempt to prevent the Lord from finishing the world. Grand as they are, singly, you are so puzzled by their numbers and by the fantastic manner in which they seem to dence around you, as the steamer threads her watery labyrinth, that you scarcely appreciate them as they deserve. Take almost any one of these hundreds, and place it inland, anywhere in Europe or America, and it will be visited, sketched and sung to distraction.

At last we saw in the west, far out at sea, the four towers of Threnen, rising perpendicularly many hundred feet from the water. Before us was the Hasteman, or Horseman, who bridles his rocky steed with the Polar Circle. At first, he appeared like a square turret crowning an irregular mass of island-rock, but as we approached, a celessal head rounded itself at the top, and a sweeping cloak fell from the broad shoulder, flowing backward to the horse's flanks. Still, there was no horse: but here again our captain took the steamer considerably out of her course, so that, at the distance of a mile the whole enormous figure, 1,500 feet in hight, lay clearly before us. A heavy beard fell from the grand, Jupitelian head; the horse, with sharp cars erect and head bent down, seemed to be plunging into the sea, which was already above his belly; the saddle had slipped forward, so that the rider sat upon his shoulders, but with his head proudly lifted, as if conscious of his fate and taking a last look at the world. Was it not All Father Odin, on his horse Sleipner, forsaking the new race who had ceased to worship him? The colossi of the Orient-Rameses and Brahma, and Boodhdwindle into insignificance before this sublime natural monument to the lost gods of the North.

At the little fishing village of Anklakken, near the Horseman, a fair was being held and a score or more of coasting craft, gay with Norwegian flags, lay at anchor. These jagts, as they are called, have a single mast, with a large square sail, precisely like those of the Japanese fishing junks, and their hulls are scarcely less heavy and clumsy. They are the Norwegian boats of a thousand years ago; all attempts to introduce a better form of ship-building having been in vain. But the romantic traveler should not suppose that he beholds the "dragons" of the Vikings, which were a very different craft, and have long since disappeared. The jugts are slow, but good sea-boats, and as the article haste is not in demand anywhere in Norway, they probably answer every purpose as well as more rational vessels. Those we saw belonged to traders who cruise along the coast during the Summer, attending the various fairs, which appear to be the principal recreation of the people. At any rate, they bring some life and activity into these silent solitudes. We have on board the effects of an Englishman who went on shore to see a fair and was left behind by a previous steamer. He had nothing with him but the clethes on his back, and spoke no Norsk: so the captain is anxiously looking out for a melancholy, dilapidated individual at every station we

All the afternoon, we had a continuation of the same wonderful scenery-precipices of red rock a thousand feet high, with snowy, turreted summits, and the loveliest green glens between. To the east, were vast snow-fields, covering the eternal glaciers of the Alpine range. As we looked up the Salten Fierd, while crossing its mouth, the snows of Sulitelmar, the highest mountain in Lappmark, 6,000 feet above the sea, were visible, about fifty miles distant. Next came the little town of Bodo, where we stopped for the night. It is a cluster of wooden houses, with roofs of green sod, containing about We found potatoes in the gardens, some current bushes, and a few hardy vegetables, stunted ash trees and some patches of barley. The sun set a little before 11 o'clock, but left behind him a glory of colors which I have never seen surpassed. The snowy mountains of Lappmark were transmuted into pyramids of scarlet fisme, beside which the most gorgeous sunset illuminations of the Alps would have been pale and tame. The sky was a sheet of saffron, amber and rose, reduplicated in the glassy sea, and the peaked island of Landegode in the west, which stood broad against the glow, became a mass of violet hue. topped with cliffs of crimson fire. I sat down on deck and tried to sketch this superb spectacle, in colors which nobody will believe when I get home. Before I had finished, the sunset which had lighted one end of Landegode became sunrise at the other. and the fading Alps burned anew with the flames of morning.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sept. 7, 1857. Our Havana Prices Current and Mercantile Weekly Report invariably neglect to give the true state of our slave market. This is a glaring oversight, particularly at the present moment, when so many thousands of young Africans are being landed. What will your readers say when I tell them that three distinct landings have been effected within the port of Havana? It seems almost incredible, yet it can be testified to by hundreds of respectable citizens. I would nave men-thered the fact in my last letter, but before doing so, I took every possible step to accuratin the facts, in order not to do injustice to any one. The first cargo of these three was landed in Casa Blanca, at Sama's Wharf, and recreted in his storehouses. It numbered some four hundred souls, and belonged mainly of these three was landed in Casa Blanca, at Sama's Wharf, and secreted in his storehouses. It numbered some four hundred souls, and belonged mainly to that gentleman. From Casa Blanca the poor wretches were taken, the todowing 11gh, to Ganabacca, and there quartered until disposed of. The second expedition was landed from the Muelle de San Francheo at 4 o'cleck in the morning, and numbered about three hundred. They were taken to a large beef establishment in Odians street, in front of the old Convent, and were hidden away in the back part of the bouse and sold in parcels of twenty. I will here inform the Captair-General that the twenty negroes sized at the railroad deput, and whose owner refused to claim them as his property, belonged to this expedition, and were purchased by his friend, Sr. Zuiueta. I mention this because I have seen an advertisement in the Garcta requesting the owner of twenty negroes seized without "Cedulas," to come forward and prove property. This expedition belonged to the same company that fitted out the Putcam in New-York, the Claira B. Williams and others in Havana. Its agent for the purchase of American ships for the trade was Commonore Drinkwater, mentioned to the same terms. ships for the trade was commonore Drinkwater, mea-tened in former letters. The third expedition, con-sisting of about two hundred were children, were sisting of about two hundred segre children, were isnited last week at Telia Fiedra wharf, near the Havann Arsenal, and were brought, like the two others, in a coaster, from the Keys, near Cordenss. I have seen as many as 500 of these uniformatics being taken through different parts of the city. They are always dressed in shirts proviously resid with rea clay, and mired up with old negroes who speak Sparish, and thus provided with Codulus, bey are early changed from one jurisduction to an-other. In different parts of the coast landings have

been effected. At Cardenassome of the negroes have been seized. One gang of 38, belonging to Sr. Bonifacio Dela Cuesbe, were seized on board of the Alemendares steamer. However, very few, considering the numbers landed, have been caught. It is calculated that there are at least sixty vessels affoat with cargoes, some of which have been absent from four to six months! During the months of September and October, at least 30,000 negroes will be added to our pepulation. Gen. Concha seems to be quite indifferent to the scandalous disregard of treaty stipulations, and has simply confined himself to the issue of a decree regulating the transportation of of negroes from one place to another. The English Consul ought to be in passession of these facts, which I should judge would be more than sufficient to have Concha recalled immediately.

nmediately.

There are no political or local news at all interesting There are no pointed or local news at an interesting to your readers. The excitement about stock companies has died away, and we are now doing penance for our past folly. The lesson, though tardy, will have a salutary effect.

saintary effect.

The yellow fever continues its ravages among the

shipping and soldiers. The new levies have been decimated. The weather is very unfavorable for those attacked. Some of the men-of-war have lost as much as thirty per cent of their crews. THE SEA-VIEW HOUSE MURDER.

TRIAL OF JAMES P. DONNELLY, IN THE MONMOUTH

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED. The Court reassembled at 3 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday. So great is the interest manifested on this occasion that almost every seat was occupied before the ringing of the bell, although the Courtroom is a spacious one. The gallery was almost entirely occupied by ladies. Coroner Connery of New-York is present as a witness on the part of the State.

The examination of Mr. Wm W. Smith, the proprieters of the Sea View, was continued, and, as he is an important witness, was still on the stand when the

important witness, was still on the stand when the Court acjourned.

Mr. Smith's examination continued.—The money was picked up about 11 o'clock in the forenoun of the murder, the bulls were dry; witness looked into Donnelly's clothes that day; they were in his drawer; found one #5 bull in his vest pocket, Mr. Tompkins took it out; witness put his name on the back of it [a #5 bill on the Genesee Bank earh billed]; this is the same bill. Moses and Lent were acquainted before they came to the Sca View; witness kine wit from the fact that Moses introduced him to Leat; when witness went to No. 31 Moies was lying on the bed; the door leading to No. 36 was open; the door opens against the partition; when Donnelly came on the porch witness and his wife were there, on the second story; witness and several others looked some time for a dagger, but no ecould be found.

Cross examined—Witness stated that the prisoner was about three weeks in his employ; found him to be a man of remarkance.

Cross examined—Witness stated that the prisoner was about three weeks in his employ; found him to be a man of remarkable intelligence, faitful to his business, and depended on him more than any other about his establishment; the money I understood him to be on banks that were down; never knew him to make an improper use of any of these bills; he was always frank and open with them; I did not see the bills for a week or two before this occurrence; they were found on the ground-not as though they had been secreted there; Donnelly said he expected to realize the amount when the banks came up; on going up stairs I knocked at the prisoner's door; he exclaimed, "All right," after waiting a reasonable time I sent Francis for him; he said Donnelly was in his room and would be down

early all litch, and as a general tining they were an orderly, ice set of servants.

[The counsel for the State objected to this kind of evidence is being irrelevant to the question at issue. The defense lain ed that they had a right to show what kind of persons occupied the rooms in the vicinity of the murder. Objection verruled by the Court.

taken up but ye to his wage; it was une monimy; he had not been with me a month; I could not state the precise time I engaged him; there was no stated salary fixed; Donnelly said we would not disgree about that; I would not have hesitated to advance him money had he wanted it; witness considered that \$35 a month would be as much as he could give Donnelly, beard, &c. included; the servants generally get up about 5 o'clock; Donnelly's bed might have been laid on on the total could give out the bed; astisfied me that no one had been in the bed; there was a hair mattress underneath and one on the top, no words were exchanged between us as Donnelly was taken the books out of the safe, as was the usual enston; he handed me about \$150, the amount taken in the high previous; that money was not in the safe; aid not try any of Donnelly's keys to see whether they would open any of the doors up stairs; not one words whether they would open any of the doors up stairs; which tried them and they would not; the pass key would not not consider the head of the key, beside the pass key. The prisobers bunch of keys were again shown the witness!. I believe the keys are all here when he gave them to me to examine his trank had were when he gave them to me to examine his trank at were when he gave them to me to examine his trank. unick a door inside if the key was in the keyman; each uchad its key, beside the pass-key. The prisoders bunch of keys were again shown the witness!. I believe the keys are all here that were when he gave them to me to examine his trunk; he appeared solicitions that I and others should examine and see; can't remember that he said he could tell his partadoors by a tear in the seat: Mr. Botelle first saw Mr. Donnelly, when he came to my house; I never remember to have spoke to him before Donnelly die, my plan was to have the books parted every night, and receive the caal amount, and Donnelly always done it to my entire artisfaction; at the time he asked me for the \$2 he said he wished to loan it to a friend; Mr. McKinley might rave come on Tuesday morning timik he was acquainted with Lent; cannot say whether that was his real name; represented himself from New York, Lett had very lew acquaintances at the house; he came to my house about the 12th or 15th of June; he resides at Ward's No. 145 Grand street, near the model artists; Ward keeps a liquor shop near there; I saw Moses there once; McKinley was a gentlemanly appearing man; do not anwe his address; he let on Saturday morning about 9 or 10 o'clock; No. 36 is a dark noom, having no window in it, except over the deer; it is nearly as light as the other, No. 34, if that is open; the windows have green blind shutters; a person oxid step out of No. 35 on the roof of the plazza; he cost of the piazza is nearly even with the sill of the window; if the shutter was closed the room would not be very light; the door was open of No. 35 on the roof can should suppose there would be no difficulty in a person getting in them; the fast enings are very poor; after getting into the parior, there would be no difficulty in a person getting in them; the fast enings are very poor; after getting into the parior, there would be no difficulty in a person getting in them; the fast enings are very poor; after getting into the parior, there would be no difficulty in a person getting in hist coming toward me that morning, in an agitated condition, from the direction of the main building, he was coming fast, and was some twelve or affect from me; he must have come down very fast, from the noise he made; I think I saw thin first, I went to the same stairs; heard some one hollowing after I heard the running; did not think the noise was in the rest part of the house; went up stairs immediately after I saw I leanedly; did not see the person that made the noise; heard no servant afti call.

At 6] o'clock the Court adjourned.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY MORNING.

Court convened at 9 o'clock. The weather was your includence, but the attendance was good. A

THERD DAY—THURSDAY MORNING.

Court convened at 9 o clock. The weather was very inclement, but the attendance was good. A number of ladies appeared in the gallery. Among the sudatace and seated at the bar, we perceived Gov. Wm. A Newell. The prisoner appeared cheerful. The trisl progresses rather slowly. Mr. Smith, proprietor of the "Sca-View House," was on the witness stand during yesterday, and is again called. He gives his evice to ma a very candid and impartial manner.

Wm W. Smith, resumed—No one had been in Dunnilly, room previous to myself, that I know of his door was standing wide open; a great number of persons came from other houses, but were not allowed to go up stairs: Thompson's house is about one hundred yards from mine, but in going from one to the other it is necessary to go additione of about four hundred yards from mine, but in going from the to the other it is necessary to go additione of about four hundred yards from mine, but in going from the to the other it is necessary to go addition of the control of the river, there is a load running along the river for a chert distinct, but turns into the country toward the direction of Riccitles; I have learned that there are howing along, where refreshments are kept, along this above; I believe there are found to the boarding-houses; there is a plank walk leading and also in the foot of my steps to the steamboat landing, and also in the foot of my steps to the steamboat landing, and also in the foot of my steps to the steamboat landing, and also in the foot of my steps to the steamboat landing, and also in the host only one of Thompson's property; I haven a hungring the prison were in the habit of coming in a slate hoor, and after my house war closed, never heard of such a thing; there was a sufficient of Thompson's property; I have no annowledge that persons were in the habit of coming in a slate hoor, and after my house war closed, never heard of such a thing; there was a sufficient of Thompson's property; I have no annowledge that persons were in

caw Donnelly coming out of the water closet, in the rear of the besse; did not notice his shees.

Recalled by State—I never saw Donnelly before he came to my house; what I have said of him is from the acquaintance I had of him—an acquaintance of about three weeks; do not know whether he is in the habit of playing crid; I had no opportunity to detect his dishonesty if I had suspected it; my books are kept in such a way that it would be impossible for Mr Donare kept in such a way that it would be impossible for Mr Donare kept in such a way that it would be impossible for Mr Donare kept in such a way that it would be impossible for Mr Donare kept in such a way that it would not have advanced him any large amount of money—nothing nor than was due him; I paid him 62 m Sonday before this our currence; at that time be did not say whether he had money; never saw him have any of any account; I expected to settle with him monthly, agreedable to hotel rules; his name was upon the help-roll; he put it there himself he knew that all our help was employed in that way, and it was so stated on that book; when I saw Monis picking up this money he was in the garden, mear the water closet, two or three feet from the fence—in the carden side of fence, and on the opposite side from that on which I was standing; he had no other bills in his hands except these he had picked up; he had before given me bulk of the same character, and torm; about 15 minutes before this he save me some that he had taken from the water-closet; (where were oftensive in their smell; Morris examined the water-closet first found some pieces of money; resurted to the office and procured a andle searched the closet sain and found some more; I saw him go; I was not in the water-closet; (winess here gave a statement of the manner in which Morris found the money by the fonce, and how witness's a tention was first called to the fact); the money he was a statement of the manner in which Morris found the money here he fonce, and how witness's a tention was first call is smined the water-closet first, found some pieces of money; returned to the office and procured a candle searched the closet sain and found some more; I saw him go; I was not in the water-closet; (winners here gave a statement of the manner in which Morris found the money by the fence, and how witners's a tention was first called to the fact); the money had every appearance of having been thrown there that morning; it was dry and in good order; it had rained excessively on the Wednesday or Thursday previous to finding this money (on Saturday morning.) and continued raining all day and night; the blind were in a wad and looked as though they had been twisted or screwed around in tearing them; Mr. Donnelly generally changed dress about 11 o'clock, to make preparations for dinner; I never, on any other occasion knew him to charge his dress in an hour after he came down stairs \$\frac{2}{2}\$ the color of these pants that I found were white; I never remember having seen blue wear thin blick parts and cost; the gray cost was sent to Mr. D. at Free-hald; it was packed in a valie with shirts, &c. the next day selfer this occurrence it was three quarters of an hour or an hour before death that Moses was told to make what disposition of his property he wished; I did not tell Donnelly to stay in the office and I would go to Moses's room: I should have recollected it if I had, from an occurrence that took place in Moses's room; I recollect remarking to him as soon as I returned from Thompsor's 'that this was a pretty piece of business;' he was leasting against the frame of the front door; he made no reply; his sppearance in Moses's room was not by any means the same as when in the hall below; he was quite calm to what he was when in the hall below; he was quite calm to what he was when in the hall below; he was quite calm to what he was when in the hall below; the was quite calm to what he was when in the him in the morning [Recoss of five minutes].

Examination resumed - A portion of the time he stood still; some of the

THE IRRELIGIOUS PRESS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Let me express my pleasure at seeing somethirg in your journal, and in others, about the low quarrelsomeness of the so-called religious newspapers. Not long ago, it came in my way to examine every week, for three months, some thirty papers of that

Religiously speaking, there are (to mention no other) three kines of newspapers: the Secular, the Religious,

three kinds of newspapers: the secular, the kenglous, and the Irreligious.

The secular papers, now-a days, are considerably religious, when respectable.

The veritably and purely religious newspapers are, for the most part, those published by the benevolent and religious societies which depend on many sects and classes—are not confined to one. These journals

and classes—are not confined to one. These journals are appendings to great operations, and are not regarded as sources of income.

The irreligious papers (beside those commonly esteemed as scurrilous) are those which compete for the patronage of a denomination. In most instances, of course, they have enough difference of sentiment to varnish over their bitter rivalry and sanctify their verom with the name of truth and righteousness.

Their struggle for existence and precedence as news. Their struggle for existence and precedence as news papers is that which chiefly generates their venom fighting, except it be on a moral question such as Slavery. The truth is, the attempt is incessant and fierce to make each limited sect support many newspapers. The same kind and amount of bitterness generated in secular papers, wherever a small community is shouldered with more of them than it will largely antain.

largely sustain.

Let no one mooth over this matter with the word "agitation." That signifies a very different thing from the contemptible rivalries and bickerings of newspapers which belong to the same general fellow-

ship.

On the whole, the best thirg would be for all their editors and proprietors to invest in straw-cutters, and go about planting corn, or stick to preaching. The text best thing (the first being hopeless) would be for all but the best supported of these journals to die decently, and at once.

A NEW-ENGLAND PASTOR. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. THURSDAY, Sept. 17. -Ald. JOHN CLANCY, President,

in the chair.

Several petitions were referred to the Committees.

Doctorial Powers-Ald, Terres offered the follow-

Whereas. There is and has been for some time past, a large rount of work of different kinds being done in and about the If Array, here's of different kinds being done in and nows we notify the wark of different kinds being done in and nows we oblic buildings, involving the expenditure of money, by persons awing no authority, and therefore in violation of law, the canequates of which is to involve the city in numerous lawsuits.

sequence of which is to invove the city in manner of the progression of the first the preferred to a Special Committee to investigate the whole subject, and report the facts to this Board at an erry day; and in ther, that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Ald. McConnent moved to lay this on the table.

Ald Tucker explained that the reason of his offering this resolution was that he had noticed much work to the progression of the City Hall and other public buildings. itg this resolution was that he had noticed much work going on in the City Hall and other public buildings lately, while no Superinfendent of Repairs was recognized. He wished to know by whose authority this work was done. He had inquired of Mr. Conover, the Street Commissioner, and found he had not authorized the expenses being incurred. He hoped the matter would be investigated.

Als. McSrenon moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Laws.

on mittee on Laws.

Ald. Tucken did not care much which Committee

te subject went to, so long as they did their duty and id not allow the paper to sleep in their drawer or other, as similar papers in relation to railroads and other subjects had been disposed of.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Laws

Carried.

Property Liable to be Sold for Unpaid Taxes—Md.
Monzegran offered a preamble in regard to the sale of
property for unpaid taxes, with the following:

Resolved, That he Clerk of Arrears be directed to come to be
prepared the list and forms of advertisements required by he
for sales for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents on real esteand for assessments thereon which may be unpaid and what
were confirmed on or before the Bist December. 1833, and the
the sum of \$730 be appropriated to have the said lists and for
for advertise ments properly prepared.

This was laid over.

Reerganizing the Departments—The Special Committee on the Reorganization of Departments reported
on the paper from the Councilmen. The Committee
find that the two elections, the notifying of election
inspectors, and keeping a complete record of all the
votes canvassed, will add largely to the already arduous duties of the Clerk to the Common Council, and
it will be necessary for him to have additional elerical
aid three special clerks) during the busy term. For
the same reason they report in favor of fixing the salaries of the existing clerks at amounts to correspond
with the duties to be discharged. The Committee
have, therefore, offered such amendments, as vill
cover these wants. The same Committee submitted a
report reorganizing the Finance Department. It is
the same as previously reported, with the exception of
a few amendments. he same as previously reported, with the exception of Both papers were laid over and ordered on the

minutes.

Reports Adopted.—Concurring to grant the exclusive use of the pier foot of One-hundred-and thirtieth street, to the Bartem Navigation Co. Sundry papers for the correction and remission of taxes were also passed.

A number of papers from the Councilmen were read.

passed.

A number of papers from the Councilmen were read and referred to the appropriate committees, and there being no further business ready, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17.—The President, JONAS N.
PHILLIPS, esq. in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, the Board received and referred the following:

Petitions—Of Hose Co. No. 49 to be furnished with bunk-room. Referred.

An exciting debate sprung up on a petition of the reporters for inkstands. A motion was made to refer the matter to the Controller with power. An amendment was offered to refer to the Clerk with power, Several members intinated that such a reference was useless—that the Controller carried a stationer's shop in his breeches pocket, and dealt out supplies of stationery to members in small quantities. The amendment was finally adopted, with a further modification of the resolution relative to the supplies of stationery for members.

of the resolution relative to the supplies of stationery for members.

Resolutions.—That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this Board without delay whether any of the stands in any of the public markets of this city are now occupied by persons not eitizens of the United States, or by non-residents of the city; and if so, how many and which stands, and by what authority such stands are so occupied in violation of city ordinances. Adopted.

By Mr. Van Tine—To inquire into the expediency of leasing the public markets. Referred.

By Mr. Baulch—That the fire telegraph be put into the old Chief's Office, to enable the firemen in the lower part of the city to determine more rapidly the location of fires. Referred.

location of fires. Referred.

To request the Corporation Counsel to report whether the Staten Island Ferry Company have a right to build a shed or house in front of their sign.

Acopted. Seeking Light.-By Mr. CRAWFORD-That the Sceking Light.—By Mr. Crawford—That the Clerk be directed to have I 500 copies of the laws relative to the city by the last Legislature printed. Adopted.

The bill to authorize the issue of Seven Per Cent Bonds was called up and adopted.

The bill reorganizing the Finance Department was called up, and, after being partially read, was laid over.

over.

The Difficulties between Engine Companies Nos.
41 and 6—The majority and minority reports of the
Committee on the Fire Department, based on the decision of the Fire Commissioners, was called up. The
majority report recommends the confirmation of the
decision of the Fire Commissioners to suspend certain
members of both Companies, and to lay up the eagines of both for six months. The minority report oprecess the confirmation.

Poses the confirmation.

After some debate, a motion to adopt the majority report was lost. A motion to adopt the minority rereport was lest. A motion to adopt the minority report was also lost for the want of a constitutional vote. The last vote was reconsidered, and the matter was

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SEPOYS.

Styuvesant Institute was filled last evening with a very veciferous and very Celtic looking crowd, whose batted of Ergland has survived the passage of the Atlantic. They had assembled to give an expression of their sympathy with India in her struggle for free-

of their sympathy with India in her struggie to seedon.

Col. Wm. Jay Haskett was appointed Chairman, and Wm. J. Rose and James Roche, Secretaries.

Col. Michael Doheny, after a few expressive remarks, read the following:

Resolved. That the successive annexation of the Kingdom and Principalities of India by England, having been made without ny cotor of right or jestice, are naked usurpations which the rinces and peeple of India could by no compulsory submission forest their right to overthrow, and therefore their present essistance to the East India Company's government, instead of being a rebellion and muting, as it has been taisely represented, is a rightcous and noble struggle to recover their indefeasible rights and national independence, which should command the sympathies of mankind

Resolved, That violating the rights of conscience of the soldier, or employing him in aggressive warfare on his country his resolution to the struggle to remploying him in aggressive warfare on his country his resolution to the struggle to the solution of the solution of the struggle to remploying him in aggressive warfare on his country his resolutions.

or employing him in aggressive warfare on his country his re-ligion and his kindred, fully justifies him in renouncing his allegiants in arms.

Resolved, That whether the neutrality laws of the United

States do or do not forbid emistment in an army engaged age the liberties of unrecognized nationalities, the inbrest liberty, the inherent rights of humanity, and the very insti-of manhood condemn it as a crime, at once odious, mercal

manneod consens. A side of feelish.

Recoired, That the address now read be adopted as the ad-Resolved, That the address now read be adopted as the sa-dress of this meeting, and that effectual means be taken of plac-ing it within reach of those for whom it is intended. Resolved, That this meeting is proud to recognise the services of Ernest Jones, editor of The People's Paper, London, in the cause of humanity, by his eloquent demunication of the Bitish East India Government, and able advocacy of the suffering In-dian recouler.

lian people.

Rendired, That our address, embodying the principles of the foregoing resolutions, directed especially to the subject of Great Britain at home and abroad, be published by the meeting.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

foregoing resolutions, onceted especially to the subject of Great Britain et home and abroad, be published by the meeting.

TO The WORKING FEOPLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AT HOME AND ARROAD.

IAISHMEE—We address ourselves particularly to you; because, in this crisis of her sfiairs in Loos, it is to you especially England books. In requitat for all her kindness to you, you will be allowed a preference in facing the broil of an Indian son, and the fire of an Indian sruy, which the cruelty and contempt of her indian government have driven to desperation. Tou will be allowed to shed your blood on those far-off-fields already so well watered with that of the native population. This duty, devolving upon you as it were by a special providence, no less than the special care of the British authorities, Eugland modoubt thinks guerdon so immeasurably transcending your merits as shoultsly to content you; but out of the excess of her bounty she offers you, morrover, a shilling a day.

In reference to you, firshmen, England reasons on this basis. Your country was robbed from you; your name as a people was effaced from the world; your claims as men scornfully repudiated and ignored, even as has been the case in India Thore is no right of yours—non of conscience, none of nationality, none of manbood, that Fingland has not trampled on as flagrating. She believes that you will accept, with alacrity, the test of executing her vengeance on her revolting helots, not more in gratitude to her or loyally to your own condition of subjection, than as a means of venting your rage upon others for injuries and insults you have yourselves suffered and dare not average. It is the nature of the slave, most be whift to be most over to the poor wetches when he is himself called on to thastise. Hishmen, this is England's calculation. She thinks are you your own condition of subjection, than as a means of venting your to wreak this mean reverge, not your own the resolution of your in the mill where you are stang by the ghame of your own hearts. Is

Table Irishmen, is a subject too harrowing to be persued perInpa-too disgusting to be introduced. We leave it to your
cotten plation. In addressing ourselves to you, English working men, we address men who, in our conviction, are as little
chargeable with the crimes of the Government as the most
wretched people of Ireland.

Englishmen, you are better cared for than the people of fivland, became you are more useful to your owners and most
tracable than they. But your claim to the title of men is a
heughtly, if not as accordingly, ignosed even as their. As long,
as you can work you are feel, when you have no work or give
way under your burdens, you are sent to the poor-house to dreon charity garbage, die under charity treatment, and he do the
weath won by rapacity or thrift in India, how much even in
the shape of charity has reached you? Have the fabrics of Cabmere, the jewels of Goiconda, or even the matchies instead
the Anaport of the desplace dust of pauperism. Of all the
weath won by rapacity or thrift in India, how much even in
the shape of charity has reached you? Have the fabrics of Cabmere, the jewels of Goiconda, or even the matchies instead
the doing to the property of the contract of the Koh inor, ever aided a loaf to your table, a blacket of your
as live in London may gaze all agape and at a respectful distance
at the liveries of some pervenu nabob from India, with the
special of many cryows and many junds to deck his crimes
withal, to shut out the sobs and clook the blood through
which his guity grandeur had been hourded, and thence to your
wives and children in their garret enjoying their orumbs and
rase. Rare sight this, and most shortons for British subjects
arain, you may jad your hearts at this one has and old
hills, with untold gold won from the agenties of millions. Act
hills, with untold gold won from the agenties of millions. Act
is not India the general refuge of ruined rakes, of worn out
jumps, of the surplus sons of bankrupt nobles as d the vagabod
offspring of dissoute aristo